The wise folks who live in the West, Buy genuine Round Oaks with a zest. They know what they are about. This stove never wears out, And so helps to "feather their nest."

We cannot afford to sell inferior stoves. How long would we last if we The Doctor's Prescription we could buy? We are for Winter. Not a Journey not in business for our health, nor for one sea- South, but the genuine son alone. We are here to progress by legitimate ROUND OAK STOVE sell you good, reliable goods at reasonable prices in order to continue to hold our head up-look you in the face, and trade with you, again and again

We know that every genuine ROUND OAK heating stove we sell will give such good satis-faction that we will be able to keep the trade of the purchaser in other things. We know it's a good stove-that it is worth the money we ask for it-that it is far cheaper in a short time than the lowest priced stove made.

If interested come instir us up on the subject. Theres more to say. ROUND OAK. Look for

Phone Geo. A. Lowe Co. Phone 8

of the defendants in the federal court here today, the hearing of Governor Charles N. Haskell and other promin-

charged with fraud in the Muskogee town lot fraud cases, which was set for today, was postponed

W. J. BRYAN'S EL PASO STATEMENT IN REPLY TO SEN. BAILEY'S INTERVIEW

thing to say in regard to Senator Ball-cy's Dallas speech, he replied:

I was coming into El Paso. It is an platform, but Senator Bailey, if I able presentation of his position—as read his speech aright, does not ex and I am very glad to have his side has not answered my arguments, the may, in future speeches refer to particular arguments he advances, but all that needs to be said now can be said very briefly in this interview.

"Senator Bailey does not attempt o meet several of my arguments and ne does not fairly present some of the others. His misrepresentation of his He says that we were defeated in the congressional the Wilson bill. He certainly has not forgotten that the defeat in 1894 was due to the fact that the silver ques tion divided our party at that time and that a reajority of our party opposed the position taken by the demo-cratic administration on the unconditional tepeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. And, further, if he will examine the election returns of 1894, he will find that about the only districts that we carried were districts in those portions of the country in which he says the people resent the doctrine of free raw material, while we lost the districts in those portions of the country where they have practically no raw material He also overlooks the fact that in 1892 we elected a demo cratic president and secured a large democratic majority in congress or a platform which indorsed the doc trine of free raw material, and he will remember also that we won that der his policy, but he inadvertently victory after the house of representa tives of the Fifty-second congress had passed several free raw material bils for which both he and I voted. Is it necessary to overlook entirely a na tional victory and to misrepresent a congressional defeat in order to find

support of the senator's theory?
"Senator Bailey says that the na tional platform of 1896 was in harmony with the Texas platform of that year, and he demands the right to construe the tariff plank on the ground that he wrote it. That is the posi-tion taken by the Aldrich republicans that extent the cost of the manufacin regard to the last republican na tional platform. They demand the right to construe the word "revise" because they inserted it in the plat-form, but the western republicans in-free list. See how easy it is? That sist that they also have a right to is the way—and the only way—to preconstruct he word revise, and they vent the transfer of the tax, but, as consitue it as a promise of reduction. The words which Mr. Bailey inserted democratic national platform of 1896 do not appear in the Texas tax on raw material is transferred state platform; neither do the words raw material, which were in the state platform, appear in the national plat form. He construes the platform as an attack on free raw material, but it was not so construed in other parts

of the country As to Platforms. "As to the binding force of plat-forms, he does not meet the proposition which I presented. He discusses ductions pass through different whether he should be bound by a na- hands, a small tax levied on raw mational platform made after his elec- terial generaly means a heavy tax tion, and he also discusses whether I on the consumer of the finished proshould have been bound by a plank duct. The best way to relieve the of a national platform made, after consumer is to remove the tax on of a national platform made after my nomination for congress—a plank which I repudiated before the election, but he does not discuss whether an official has a right to repudiate a platform upon which he himself was elected, and which he, himself, defended during the campaign. If he fended during the campaign if he will examine my speech, he will see that I presented a sample platform for that I presented a sample platform for harness, boots and shoes, but it is a congressional district and insisted not logical to say that there must that a candidate for congress should be no tax upon a finished product announce his belief in the binding unless there is also a tax upon the force of a platform, and then set raw material used in the manufac-

Mr. Bryan gave the following in-terview at El Paso, Texas, an answer to an inquiry from one of the local papers as to whether he had any bound by a platform pledge or is he 's Dallas speech, he replied:
'I read Senator Bailey's Dallas of promises made in the platform? speech on the train this morning as affirm that an official is bound by hi

presentation as can be made, press an opinion on this subject. "He attempts to create the impre of the proposition presented by one sion that the free raw material policy who can put the best appearance up is intended to benefit the manufac have read it, they will know that the free wool plank of the platform nothing better can be said in defense which I proposed be proceeded to when the voters of Texas turer. While in his speech he read nothing better can be said in defense which I proposed, he proceeded to of a tax on raw material, and as he make an argument that ignored a vital part of the plank. We ask not only voters will have a right to assume that no one else can. His speech does not require an answer in detail. I duction in the ad valorem rate. This turer, for the abolition of the compensatory duties would more than offset the benefit which he would derive from free raw material, and "a substantial reduction in the ad valorem rate" would bring a still greater advantage to the consumer. Our plan would give to the Texas consumers election of 1894 because the doctrine of woolen goods from five to ten times of free raw material was embodied in as much in reduced prices as it would give to the eastern purchasers of wool in a reduction in the price of wool, while his plan compels the Texas consumer of woolens to pay the eastern manufacturers many dollars for every dollar that a tariff on wool coilects from the eastern manufactur-ers. No one but a wool grower will when it is understood-and not all of TO AUDIT THE BOOKS

> Means Higher Tax. "The main portion of Senator Balley's speech is devoted to an atempt to answer the argument that a duty on raw material is always transferred to the consumer. He

recognizes that he must overcome that argument or confess that his policy would put a higher tax upon the consumer than the consumer would have to pay under our policy. He labors to prove that a tax on raw position. He says: "If the manufac turer transfers the tax on his raw material to his consumer, then I will tell you how to prevent him from doing so. It is as simple as the alpha-Let us take the tax off the finished product and then he can not transfer his tax on his raw material." Yes, that is more than simple, it is absurd. His plan is to put a tax of 40 per cent on wool for the benefit of the sheep owners (that is the duty toturers' raw material; but if the manufacturer attempts to add that in creased cost to the price of the prothat method never has been employed and never would be employed. proposition stands, namely, that a to the finished product and paid by the consumer. The man who favor a tax upon raw material must know this if he understands the tariff ques-tion, and he must intend it when he favors the tax. A tax on raw material, therefore, means the protection of a few producers of raw material at the expense of a large number of consum-

ture of that product. "Senator Bailey's speech what I said in my speech in Dallas, namely, that taxation of raw ma-terial could not be defended as a national policy, but must be defended, if at all, purely as a sectional doctrine. It can not be advanced for the benefit of the whole people, but must be advanced, if advanced at all, for the benefit of a few special in-terests, and it must be defended, if defended at all, upon the same ground that other protective duties are de-

Protective Argument.

"No matter how patriotic the pur-ose with which the tax on raw material is proposed, it can not be de-fended without resort to arguments that are employed by the protected interests, and a protective policy can not be adopted without three results, which follow as a matter of necessity: First, the many are taxed for the benefit of the few; second, the men who get the benefit will attempt to corrupt politics in order to retain that and, third, the greater number of those who believe that they are benefited by protection, the more difficult will we find it to secure tariff reform, for the protective interests will stand together, and a few people, well-organized and pecuniarily interested in a bad system, are often more than a match for a larger number, unorganized and bearing each one but a small portion of the burden

"I need not discuss the application of the principle of free raw material to the questions which were before congress. I can safely leave Senator Culberson to defend free iron ore, and I can leave him and nearly all the congressmen from Texas to de-fend the policy of free lumber. I have devoted my time largely to wool, because weel is the keystone of the protective arch, and because the question was not before congress in such a form as to determine the posi-tion of senators and members of congress on the subject."

Nice, little, pleasant, gentle, easy, safe and sure pills, are Rings Little Liver Pills. Pinesalve, carbolized. soothes pain. In any emergency-brulses, cuts, sores, burns, scratches

DEATH BY SHOOTING.

prison association, committed suicide in the state capitol today by shooting. Mr. Taylor was about 70 years of age. It is believed he was temporarily deranged. He was a veteran of the civil war.

TESTED AND PROVEN

There is a Heap of Solace in Being Able to Depend Upon a Well-Earned Reputation.

For months Ogden readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. Not another remedy ever produced such convincing proof

H. W. Eldredge, 998 23rd St., Ogden, "For a long time I suffer ed severely from pains in the small of my back and the unnatural condition of the kidney secretions plainly indicated that my kidneys were disorder-The trouble was worse when I overtaxed my strength or brought too much strain on the muscles of my A short time ago I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and being favorably impressed, I procured a supply from Badcon's Pharmacy. This rem-edy soon corrected the kidney diffi-culty and removed my aches and pains. Doan's Kidney Pills have helped me so greatly that I consider them worthy of recommendation.'

monial in July, 1906, and on July 29, 1909, he added: "I can still recom-1909, he added: "I can still recom-mend Doan's Kidney Pills highly. They did me more good than any other kidney medicine I ever took."
For sale by all dealers. Price 50 Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name-Doan's-and take no other.

OF THE LAND BOARD

Salt Lake, Oct. 4.-The Evening Telegram today prints the following For thirteen years there has never been an audit of the books of the state board of land commissioners And this board handles upwards of a million dollars of the public money annually

As an instance of the careless and haphazard fahion of the Republican administration in dealing with the business public, this stands almost

without parallel. For the first time since statehood an audit is being made, at the in-stance of William H. Farnsworth, who began his work as secretary of the board the first week of the year. Mr. Farnsworth will not admit that in his few months of office he discovered anything which led him to believe that an audit was necessary, but he John A. Edwards, former state audi tor, and an accountant of some note is, engaged on the work. Mr. Edwards declined to say anything about the work as far as he has gone, nor would ne deny that there were any irregu larities in the accounts. Rumor per sists that there are such irregulari ties, and that the gross amount is not small.

Governor William Spry said this morning that the audit was being made at the instance of the secretary,

Mr. Farnsworth. "The books have never been checked up since statehood," said the gover-nor, "and Mr. Farnsworth would natu rally like to know exactly where he is at. Large amounts have been paid deposits with applications for state lands, and he wants to place these exactly. I do not know whether any irregularities will be shown in the examination of the books, or expense of a large number of consum-ers, and, as the tax grows, as pro-the records will show. If anything is found, the public will know of it."

Like Close Corporation. 'Isn't it a rather loose way of do ing business not to have an audit of such an important board in so many years, governor?

has been no audit, and we are having

The state land board has always been a close corporation, and few even of the administrations them selves have known exactly what was being done. The secretaries of boards have handled the funds as they saw fit, and each succeeding sec retary receipted to his predecesso for the funds turned over to him. Is on record that one secretary tried to induce the bank with which business was being done to pay interest to him personally on amounts he was depositing for the state, but he could not make that stick, and it ended with the attempt.

Who Secretaries Were. There have been five secretaries of the board since statehood. These are Byron Groo, the first, and following consecutively Wesley K. Walton, John De Gray Dixon, T. C. Callister and the incumbent, William H. Farnsworth The secretary is practically the man most of the business and receives all the funds. He is under heavy bonds and is personally responsible for all moneys paid in. There has never at any time been any hint of dishonesty against any of the secretaries though there have been these when clerks and even members of the board

Whose Foot is Pinched? It has always been generally known that the affairs of the land board were badly administered, but that the state has been so unbusinesslike as to go for years without an audit of the books will astound everyone.

The question naturally suggests it self, what a hue and cry the federal bunch would raise if the American city administration let one of its money spending bodies run on for even one year without auditing its ac-

Yet the state land board handles more money than any other institution in state, county and city governments, and in thirteen years has never had an audit of its accounts.

The results, of the audit will be awaited with more than usual interest and Governor Spry has promised that the public shall be informed of what the public shall be informed Mr. Edwards shall discover.

GREAT INTEREST IN VERDICT IN CASE OF MILLIONAIRE

Chicago, Oct. 4.—A document con-taining additional citations of recentdecided cases bearing upon the question of inconsistency and repug nance alleged against the verdict of guilty found against John R. Walsh, was filed with the clerk of the United States circuit court of appeals here

Mr. Walsh, president of the Chicago National bank was convicted of mis-applying the defunct bank's funds. He appealed and a decision from the appellate bench is expected tomor Hartford, Conn., Oct. 4.—John C. appellate bench is expected tomor-Taylor, secretary of the Connecticut row. It is charged among other

counts of the indictment against him vere contradictory. Whether the new citations will be received by the court, public have already been printed for

Great interest centers in the ver Mr. Walsh rose from obscurity to the mastery of millions. His bank was one of the city's big financial institutions. He obtained control of rail oads, coal mines, quarries, steamships and the like to an extent which, him one of the country's richest men He is alleged, however, to have mis pplied \$16,000,000 of the bank's inds through memorandum note igned with the names of clerks, in an endeavor to keep his vast interests afloat. December 18, 1905, the Chicago National bank failed. was found guilty on 54 counts and sen-tenced to five years improsonment in

FATHER TAKES SON BACK TO FACE LAW

the federal prison at Fort Leaven

worth, Kan.

San Francisco, Oct. 4.—Frederick WMkinson, a printer of Yates Center, Kansas, left here today with his son, Clarence, whom he will escort back to their home to answer to a charge of having passed a fictitious check on the bank of Yates Center. The father had obtained permission of the autho ities to make the trip as a special deputy sheriff, sworn in for the purpose, to spare the youth the disgrace of returning in custody of a strange officer of the law

ABUSES OF FRUIT IMPORTATION ARE TO BE STOPPED.

Washington, Oct. 4. - Flagrant buses in fruit importation entailing housands of dollars of loss to the government (occurring especially on he docks of New York, are aimed at n regulations proclaimed today by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Rey olds and directed to collectors customs "and all others concerned. The regulations stop importer rom delaying for a week or ten day:

the filing of claims for allowance for decay, destruction or injury of the ruit imported, making it impossible or the authorities to determine what o allow for the deterioration of the imports. California fruit raisers took up this question with congress at the last session, contending that the de ays operated in favor of the Italian interests, particularly as to orange

and lemons

Favors the Foreigners Immediatly upon notice of these claims, the appraisers, under direc tion of the collectors, will detail one more examiners to determine comptly the percentage of decay. The examiners will be called upon to Alberta, district last week. The fire set aside representative packages, consisting of at least five per cent of each lot or mark, and to open and examine them. Within ten days after the landing of the fruit the report of he appraiser must be made to the collector fixing the percentage of rot en and worthless fruit found. this percentage the allowance will be made in the liquidation of the entry. Where imported fruit or other per ishable goods have been condemned ten days after landing by the health officer or other authorities, no allow ance will be made until the importer hours file detailed notice with the

No Damage Allowance No allowance will be made for damage to any improved merchandise other than the allowance upon perish-

things by Walsh's counsel, that the able goods, on the ground of non-im portation. Importers, however, are permitted under the new regulations to abandon to the United States with whose findings, while unknown to the in ten days after entry, all or any portion of any goods included in any invoice, and be relieved from pay ment of duty on the abandoned portion, provided it amounts to at least ten per cent of the total value or

mantity of the invoice The importers will have to deliver the abandoned goods to the govern ment at some designated place within the limits of the port, when the allow ance will be made in liquidating the entry and the merchandise sold or de stroyed. On failure to deliver as re quired, the government will take pos session of the goods at the expense of the importers.

BOY IS HOISTED UP PRECIPICE IN COFFIN FOR DEAD

While hunting on the banks of the

Jackson, Cal., Oct. 4.-Lying uncon cious in a coffin, Cecil Miller, a 16 rear old boy, was drawn up a 150 foot liff from the bank of the Cosmu river

iver, young Miller stepped out on a arge flat rock on Eagle's Nest Bluff which suddenly gave way and precipi-tated the boy down the precipitous bank to the water's edge. A compan-ion ran to Plymouth, a distance of three miles for assistance. Believing that Miller was dead, a coffin was taken along by the rescue party.

After much difficulty two men and

the casket were lowered over the bluff. The boy was found alive but nconscious and terribly injured. He was placed in the coffin and lifted to upper bank.

The rescue work was hazardous and quired several hours. It was midnight before the boy was placed in wagon and taken to Plymouth.

STRIKE BREAKERS GET THEIR USUAL DUES

Omaha, Oct. 4 .- Announcements were posted in the car barns of the street railway company today notify ing all the temporary employes that their services will not be needed here after tonight. President Wattles of the street company said that from Saturday morning to 11 o'clock tonight sixty-five of the old employes applied for re-employment, and that now the company has a full working force.

LIFE LOST IN THE ALBERTA FOREST FIRES

Winnipeg, Oct. 4.-Hans Yagerson Segelstad, is dying in the hospital at algary and property valued at \$2 000,000 has been destroyed by the prairie fire which swept the Hutton ber of new settlers lost all their prop-SMUGGLER IS KILLED.

El Paso, Oct. 4.-Using their train of pack burros laden with contraband goods as breastworks, a gang of smug glers battlted with a squad of rurales near Sabinas, in the state of Coahulla, Mex., and came out victorious, forcing the rurales to withdraw and escaping with their goods into the mountains. One smuggler was killed and several rurales wounded.

ORDINATION IS APPROVED.

00 New York, Oct. 4 -- The ordination of Rev. Archibold Black, accused of extreme liberalism, was formally approved at the meeting of the New 000000000000000000

var."-Dryden

How are you fortified Are you armed against the onslaughts of Winter? The weather-wise says the preliminary skirmish is almost

Guaranteed armor here warm suits and husky overcoats that will assure your safety.

HUHN'S Modern Clothes SHOP

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York Presbytery today. Last June Black was licensed to preach but his ordination and that of other young theological students was opposed b a conservative element of the Presby-tery which questioned their ortho-doxy because they refused to accept literally some portions of the book of

NO FEAR OF UPRISING.

Genesis, among them, it was said, at the time, the story of Adam and Eve

and the Garden of Eden.

Washington, Oct. 4.-Indian bureau itiais today declined to treat seriously reports of an uprising among the ndians on the Cheyenne river reservation, South Dakota, and advices just received from the agent in that section deny that any trouble exists among the tribes. It is looked upon by the Indian bureau as an annual rumor, and is said to arise out of alleged animus of local stock men, who want to stop settlters from coming into their country and thus take up their grazing lands.

YELLOW FEVER IN YUKATAN. Mexico City, Oct. 4 .- Advices re ceived here today from Yucatan by the superior board of health tell of the death of four victims of yellow fever These have been the only cases thus far reported. One of the deaths was at Merida and the other three at the ranches of Chinkela and Tekik. The superior board of health has ordered that stringest precautions be taken to

MOORS PREACHING HOLY WAR AGAINST SPANIARDS' FORCES

stamp out the plague

Oudja, Octt. 4.—The natives O port that a holy war is being O preached everywhere in east O Morocco against the Spanish, O and that several of the leading tribes will send heavy reinforcements to aid the Riffans.

Our Store Platform:

We are in business to win success. We can do that only by giving you satisfaction through

Quality Merchandise Fair Dealing and a Spirit of Accommodation

Each season our standard and banner is set a notch higher. For two successive years the highest award (Gold Medal) has been given us by the Intermountain Fair Association, for best quality and display of Dry Goods. There is a reason

The stock of new fall suits is at its best and has never been surpassed. They are going fast. The nicest colors and styles always go first. We advise you to come in, examine, compare and ask questions and make suggestions. Come when convenient-any day this week.





etc., Pinesalve, carbolized, is best Sold by Geo. F. Cave Drug Stores, -



OUR GREAT OCTOBER SALE

Of Women's Misses' \$15 to \$25 Tailor Made Suits for Autumn and Winter

Over 500 Suits in every desirable style and material, and in all the newest shadings.

Decidedly the most complete gathering we have ever assembled, and at values we have never before been in position to equal.

Right in the heart of the season comes this offer. 500 Suits will eagerly be snapped up. Hard finished Worsteds, Wide Wales, Broadcloths, Men's Wear Materials and fabrics generally seen in \$25.00 to \$40.00 Suits-New Long Coat Suits,, fancy or plain Suits-but all beautifully tailored models.

These Suits for Women and Misses Special at \$15 to \$25

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SPECIAL SALE ON HAIR GOODS.

Latest style in Puffs, Switches of all kinds. Superior Human Hair Goods.

Specially imported direct by us, which we are pleased to offer at a great discount

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